THE

WESTERN

FARMER AND GARDENER,

AND

HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE.

EDITED AND ILLUSTRATED BY CHAS. FOSTER.

CONTENTS.—AUGUST.

	Page.		Page.
Clematis Grandiflora and Devara Geranium	1	Cement for Grafting	11
The Romance of Gardening	2	Durhams again	12
Advice to the Small Farmer	3	Beautiful Experiment with a Plant	12
Scab in Sheep	4	Interesting Facts	12
Head and Hand Labor	5	Cincinnati Horticultural Society	13
Silk Circular	5	Hamilton County Agricultural Society	18
Sheep Destroyers of the Canker Worm	6	Sheep Husbandry	20
Domestic Silk	7	The Peach Tree	22
Things to be Remembered	7	Sheep Raising	23
Cotton	8	Editorial Items	24
Silk Culture in this country	11	Work for the Month	24

CINCINNATI:

PUBLISHED BY R. P. BROOKS,

Walnut Street, between Third and Fourth.

1843.

TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC.

The subscriber, having undertaken the publishing department of the Western Farmer and Gardener, and Horticultural Magazine, deems it proper to address a few remarks to the friends and patrons of the same. It will be fresh in the minds of most of the readers of the Western Farmer and Gardener, that the undersigned has printed the work from its commencement, and of course has acquired much information in the general management and conduct necessary to carrying on a concern of this description with regularity and despatch. Being the proprietor of a large printing establishment, he necessarily has at his control facilities for keeping up the typographical execution of the work not to be surpassed; in fact, the present number may be taken as a fair specimen of the work hereafter. And this arrangement relieving Mr. F. of the business part of the paper, will give him increased facilities, as far as time is concerned, to attend to his editorial and other duties. The advantage of this will no doubt be felt by those subscribing. The undersigned, as Publisher, pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting on his part, not only to sustain the character the Western Farmer and Gardener has already obtained, but to enhance the same by every means in his power. The numbers will be issued regularly on the first day of each month.

R. P. BROOKS.

☞ For terms, &c., see last page of cover.

The Clematis Grandiflora and

Devera Geranium.

THE WESTERN FARMER AND GARDENER,
AND HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. IV.] Cincinnati, August, 1843. [No. I.

In commencing our fourth volume, we deem it necessary to state, that it is our intention to alter somewhat the character of our illustrations, from those which have appeared in the preceding numbers —not that we consider them less important than heretofore, but that, having made arrangements to give our Gardening department a more important position than it has previously assumed in our pages, we purpose also applying one of our engravings to the embellishment of this branch of our publication. That accompanying our present number, can scarcely be called a fair specimen of our intentions. being our first attempt in this particular line of engraving. Our efforts at improvement will continue unabated, and we anticipate making this, our fourth volume, not only a work of real utility, but putting it in such a dress, that its matter and manner united, shall place it second to none in the Union. We know this is *tall talking*, but we feel justified in it, and with the support in our undertaking, which our friends promise, we shall certainly do all we say.

With a view to giving character to our Horticultural illustrations, we beg to state we have induced our esteemed friend, R. Buchanan, Esq., President of the Horticultural Society, established in this city, to superintend this portion of our labors—his devotedness to these matters, will give additional value to the subjects represented.

The subjects of our engravings in the present number, are the *Clematis Grandiflora*, and the *Devara Geranium*.—The geranium is very easily propagated by cuttings; they are so instinct with life that there is scarcely a joint in any shoot not too old for carrying leaves but may be made to strike fibres as a root. In August, at which period the earlier flowering kinds will have done blooming, the plants are cut down to within one or two eyes, or to within from an inch, or half an inch of where the shoot sprung from. The shoots are taken off and made into cuttings about six inches long, and cut close off below a joint;—but the leaves should be left on, and not reduced in size as is too often done.—Each cutting is then planted in a pot of the size called large thumbs, and which are about two inches in diameter. They are then well watered, and plunged into a moderate hot-bed, kept close and well shaded, till they have begun to take root, when air is gradually admitted to them. The only care necessary during this part of the culture, is to pick off all decayed leaves, to prevent the cuttings from rotting, to keep the temperature steady, and above all, to keep them shaded. In four or five weeks, cuttings so treated will require to be shifted into larger pots, of the size of thirty-two's, after which the plants may be kept in a cool, airy pit or frame, but kept close to the glass, to prevent their being drawn up weak and tall. Plants so treated will flower in March, if they are properly guarded from the effects of severe frosts. The tuberous-rooted sorts may be readily increased by planting pieces of the roots in small pots, in a slight heat, leaving a small portion of the top of the root above ground. Geraniums are sometimes propagated by seed, with the view to obtain new varieties: these are best sown soon after they are ripe, provided that does not happen after August, in which case it should be deferred till the following March. The seedlings should be grown in very rich soils, and occasionally watered with liquid manure. A soil, composed of one-half very rotten dung and light, rich loam, will be found to

answer every purpose. During spring, while geraniums are growing, and throughout the period of flowering, they can hardly have too much water, so that the pots are drained in a proper manner to allow of its passing through. It is not well, however, to place the pots in pans of water at any time, nor is it necessary to apply water over their tops at any period, particularly during winter.

Almost all the choicer species and varieties of geraniums are natives of Southern Africa. But the genus has been augmented to such an extent, that a subdivision became necessary; and systematic writers have changed it into a family, under the name of "Geraniæ," or crane's bill family, which is divided into three genera—*Geranium*, or the crane's bill, properly so called; *Pelargonium*, or stork's bill, in allusion to the seed vessel, which resembles the bill of that bird; and *Erodium*, or the heron's bill. There are natural distinctions in these, which, notwithstanding their intimate alliance, would have placed them in three different orders of the Linnæan arrangement. The geraniums have ten stamens, all perfect and fertile; the pelargoniums only seven; and the erodiums only five. All the florist's geraniums, however, are pelargoniums, having seven stamened flowers, and, as before observed, are almost all obtained from Southern Africa. According to the Linnæan system, they are found in class 16, order 4, Monodelphia-Heptandria.

Clematis Grandiflora.—This beautiful plant was exhibited by our friend and neighbor, Mr. Howarth, at the society's first exhibition. It is an ornamental evergreen climber, and grows about 12 feet high—flowers from February to May, in England, into which country it was introduced from Sierra Leone in the year 1823—it is propagated by layers, and delights in a soil composed of peat and loam—it belongs to class 13, order 4, of Linnæas Polyandria Polygynia.

Independence consists in being able to live without the aid of others—therefore the more servants you have, the less independent you are.
Am. Mechanic.

From the Quarterly Review, for July

The Romance of Gardening.

Gardening, as well as Literature, has its "curiosities," and a volume might be filled with them. How wonderful, for instance, the sensitive plant which shrinks from the hand of man—the ice-plant that almost cools one by looking at it—the pitcher plant with its welcome draught—the hair-trigger of the stylicium—and most singular of all, the carniverous "Venus fly-trap" (*Dionœea muscipula*)—

"Only think of a vegetable being carniverous,"

which is said to bait its prickles with something which attracts the flies, upon whom it then closes, and whose decay is supposed to afford food for the plant. Disease is turned into beauty in the common and crested moss-rose, and a lusus naturæ reproduced in the hen-and-chicken daisy. There are phosphorescent plants, the fire-flies and glow-worms of the vegetable kingdom.—There are the microscopic lichens and mosses; and there is the Rafflesia Arnoldi, each of whose petals is a foot long, its nectary a foot in diameter, and deep enough to contain three gallons, and weighing fifteen pounds! What mimicry is there in the orchisses, and the hare's-foot fern, and the Tartarian lamb (*Polypodium Baryontez.*) What shall we say to Gerarde's Barnacle tree, "whereon do grow certain shell of a white color tending to russet, wherein are contained little living creatures: which shells in time of maturity do open, and out of them grow those little living things which falling into the water do become fowles, which we call Barnacles?" What monsters (such at least they are called by botanists) has art produced in doubling flowers, in dwarfing and hybridizing;—"painting the lily," for there are pink (!) lilies of the valley, and pink violets, and yellow roses, and blue hydrangeas; and many are now seeking that "philosopher's stone of gardening," the blue dahlia—a useless search, if it be true that there is no instance of a yellow and blue variety in the same species. Foreigners turn to

good account this foolish rage of ours for every thing novel and monstrous and unnatural, more worthy of Japan and China than of England, by imposing upon the credulous seeds and cuttings of yellow moss-roses, and scarlet laburnums, and fragrant pæonies, and such like.

Strange things too have been attempted in garden ornaments. We have spoken of water-works, like the copper-tree at Chatsworth, to drench the unwary; and the Chinese have, in the middle of their lawns, ponds covered with some water-weed that looks like grass, so that a stranger is plunged in over head and ears while he thinks he is setting his foot upon the turf. In the Ducal gardens at Saxe-Gotha is a ruined castle, which was built complete, and then ruined *expres* by a few sharp rounds of artillery! Stanislaus, in the grounds of Lazianki, had a broad walk banked by pedestals upon which living figures, dressed or undressed "after the manner of the ancients," were placed on great occasions. The floating gardens, or Chinampas, of Mexico, are mentioned both by Clavigero and Humboldt.—They are formed on wicker work, and when a proprietor wishes for a little change, or to rid himself of a troublesome neighbor, he has only to set his paddles at work, or lug out his towing rope, and betake himself to some more agreeable part of the lake. We wonder that the barbaric magnificence which piled up mimic pyramids, and Chinese watch-towers, and mock Stonehenges, never bethought itself of imitating these poetical Chinampas. It was one of Napoleon's bubble schemes to cover in the gardens of the Tuileries with glass—those gardens which were turned into potato ground during the Revolution, though the agent funnily complains that the Directory never paid him for the sets! One of the most successful pieces of magnificent gardening is the new Conservatory at Chatsworth, with a carriage drive through the centre, infinitely more perfect, though we suppose not so extensive as the covered winter gardens at Potemkin's palace of Taurida, near St. Petersburgh, which is described as a semicircular conservatory attached to the hall of the palace, wherein "the walks wander amidst flowery hedges and fruit-bearing shrubs, winding over little hills,"—in fact, a complete garden, artificially heated and adorned with the usual embellishments of busts and vases. When this mighty man in his travels halted, if only for a day, his travelling pavillion was erected, and surrounded by a garden, a la Anglaise, "composed of trees and shrubs, divided by gravel walks, and ornamented with seats and statues, all carried forward with the cavalcade."

We ought, in fairness to our readers, to add, that Sir John Carr, notorious by another less honorable prænomen, is the authority for this; though, indeed, his statement is authenticated by Mr. Loudon, (Encyc. Gard., section 842.)—We have heard of the effect of length being given to an avenue by planting the more distant trees nearer and nearer together; but among gardening crotchets we have never yet seen a children's garden as we think it might be made—beds, seats, arbors, moss-house, all in miniature, with dwarf shrubs, and fairy roses, and other flowers of only the smallest kinds; or it might be laid out on turf, to suit the intellectual spirit of the age, like a map of the two hemispheres.

From the Plymouth Herald.

Friendly advice to the Small Farmer.

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR THE PLACE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE DUNGHEAP.

Sir,—Farmers have generally found out the advantage of having a dung-pit instead of a dung-heap; but still the rich drainage of the dung is much of it allowed to run away. The urine from the stables, &c., does not half of it run into the dung, though it is the best part, the essence of the whole; and the privy manure, which is better still, is mostly neglected altogether.

All drainings from the stables, cow-houses, and styes, should run into the pit, and the overflowings should be

caught in another pit, to throw back in dry weather.

The following is a cheap and effectual method of doing all this:

When convenient, the pit should be on the north side of a wall or of some trees to shade off the sun; or under shed, to keep off both wind and rain. But these advantages cannot always be had, without too much cost.

Having selected the best place for your pit, first lay in way soil, peat, or any soil as different as possible from that of your farm, and give it a hollow surface, like a great tea-saucer. Upon this lay potato stalks, and any other vegetable matters, easy to ferment, and hereupon a layer of dung. Next a layer of vegetable matter, as peat, turf, bark, rotten weeds, ferns, leaves, or any kind of dead vegetable, to increase your quantity; and so every week, cover your dung from the stables, styes, &c., with three or four times as much dead vegetable matter; thus making up your heap in alternate layers. The urine should all run into the pits from stables and all, by narrow drains, where it will not be much exposed to evaporation; and another such drain should lead from it to a lower pit, to catch the overflowings when there are any, and keep them to throw back upon the dung, in dry times. This lower pit should be deeper and smaller than the other, and must never be allowed to overflow, as that would be waste. It may contain cabbage stumps and other things difficult to work, which may be thrown back upon the heap as they rot.

The lower pit may be used as a store of liquid manure, for watering your corn in May or June; which gives it a start and much strengthens its growth. In leaky ground, the bottom of the pits should be *staunched* with clay, and stones or gravel stamped into it to harden it.

The privy should discharge into the large pit, if possible, or else into the small one; and coal ashes (but not wood ashes,) are good to throw where this comes out. Saw-dust or turf-dust from the stack do very well. House-washings, as soap-suds, &c., should also be thrown on the heap; but the wash of the country and heavy floods of rain should not be allowed to enter it, but be led into the meadows by other channels.

In wet seasons, the tops should be slanted to turn off the rain.

Each layer of dung being covered with a layer of peat or other dead vegetable matter, the whole heap, when finished, should be crusted over with way-soil or other earth to retain the vapors. The fermentation will be slower or quicker, as it is more or less covered and compressed.

Wherever your heaps are made, whether in the yard or in the field, give them a bed of some sort to absorb the drainage, and crust them over with soil, and mix up with the dung before spreading. The drainage carries down the strength of the heap; sometimes enough to kill the seed in the place where the heap stood; whilst it would have been of the greatest benefit if spread out with the dung.

Scab in Sheep.

This, says the Genesee Farmer, is one of the most troublesome diseases to which sheep are subject. Its prevalence at times, is the cause of severe losses, particularly to those who keep large numbers of the animals, and to whom an efficient and speedy remedy is unknown. The following article on the prevention of this pest, contains sound advice, and as it is published over the gentleman's own signature, is probably entitled to regard:

"This being the proper time to give the information, I send you an account of the manner in which I treat sheep affected with the scab. I recommend that sheep be put in a newly burned fallow as soon as possible after shearing. People are careful to avoid the blacking of sheep, but I think it is a sure remedy for the scab, and also for the foot rot.—Let them have access to a piece of burnt ground, as fresh as possible. Leave down the fence from the pasture, and they will invariably go a mile to get it

for their lodging. Like patent medicines, it cures all diseases. It is an almost certain remedy for the fly that produces the worm in the head. If sheep can have access to a piece of burnt ground, they are sure to make it their resting place day and night. It promotes the health of sheep, and does no damage to the wool. Until late in the fall, I generally keep from seven to ten hundred sheep, and have tried the above experiment, and of late years let my sheep have access to fresh burnt ground, and they are remarkably healthy.

JOHN SPICER.

Head and Hand Labor.

The Bangor Whig has the following excellent remarks on this subject:

What honest vocation can be named that does not contribute, in a greater or less degree, to the enjoyment of men? It may be humble, indeed, but it goes to swell the mighty aggregate; it may be the rill that trickles from the mountain side, but it diffuses fertility through the valley, and mingles its drops at last with the ocean. The true American motto is and must be—marked upon our foreheads, written upon our door post—channelled in the earth, and wafted upon the waves—*Industry—Labor is Honorable*, and idleness is dishonorable, and I care not if it be labor, whether it be of the head or the hands. Away with the miserable jargon of the political economists, who write so complacently about the producing and non-producing classes. It has no foundation in nature or experience. Whitney, whose cotton gin doubled the value of every acre of land in the South, raised more cotton with his head than any twenty men ever raised with their hands. Let me exhort those of you who are devoted to intellectual pursuits, to cherish, on your part, an exalted, and a just idea of the dignity and value of manual labor, and to make that opinion known in our works and seen in the earnest of our action. The laboring men in this country are vast in number and respectable in character. We owe to them, under Providence, the most gladsome spectacle the sun beholds in her course—a land of cultivated and fertile fields, an ocean white with canvass. We owe to them the annual spectacle of golden harvests, which carry plenty and happiness alike to the palace and the cottage. We owe to them the fortresses that guard our coasts—the ships that have borne our flag to every clime, and carried the thunder of our cannon triumphant over the waters of the deep.

From the Boston Cultivator.

Silk Circular.

TO SILK GROWERS:

The subscriber having been engaged for six or seven years in growing silk, and having taken much pains to ascertain the best mode of feeding, wishes to state the following facts, accompanied with a request.

1. About every case of sweeping disease among silk worms that has come to my knowledge has been where there was a *large* lot fed in an enclosed building.

2. Such disease has usually appeared after a few days of cold, wet weather, the building having been shut up to raise the temperature; but more especially, after a few days of hot, sultry, confined weather.

3. H. P. Byrum, Esq., of Bradenburg, Ky., the last season, has ascertained that 20,000 sick worms, nearly grown, every 24 hours, throw off, by insensible perspiration, over 50 lbs., (Troy weight,) of impure matter. All these facts show that worms must have a circulation of air.

4. Through our missionaries, it has lately been ascertained that the Chinese, whose climate, in the same parallels of latitude, is the same as our own, feed in *open sheds*.

5. In Mansfield, Ct., and other towns in that region where this business has been carried on for 50 or 60 years, the prevailing practice has been and still is. to feed in corn barns, stables, and other open shelters, without artificial heat.—In this county (Worcester,) and some

other places in Massachusetts, several experiments of the same kind have been tried with results decidedly favorable.—In addition to these facts I would refer the reader to the letter from J. W. Gill, Esq., Ohio, to the subscriber, which has recently been extensively published. Mr. Gill is one of the largest silk growers in the United States, feeding from 30 to 40 acres of trees, and enlarging his grounds yearly. He says that he feeds in tents, using the ground for his floor, and covering his tent with any kind of cloth suitable, put on in strips 10 to 12 feet wide, and fitted to roll up and down at pleasure. He has also a very simple apparatus for feeding upon—the whole, in his judgment, *curtailing expenses nearly one half, and doubling the value of the crop.*

6. In open feeding I take it to be essential that it be done in the early part of the season, and that the eggs be hatched, and the worms be fed from the first in a perfectly natural state of the atmosphere.

7. This course seems the dictate of nature. The silk worm, in its native state, lives and passes through all its wondrous changes, on the tree, in the open air, like the caterpillar, the canker worm, and other annual insects.—In this state it was found on the high hills of China 700 years before the birth of Abraham. In this state it has been found in this country, at least in Maine, South Carolina, and on Mount Holyoke, Massachusetts, 1000 feet above the level of Connecticut river.

In view of all these facts thus briefly hinted at, it is a matter of very great moment to the silk cause, that the question be extensively tested the present season, and the results published. I therefore invite silk growers throughout the country to make the experiment desired, on a small or large scale, as they may choose; on Mr. Gill's plan or any other that shall secure the *great principle involved, viz: open feeding.*—If they will do this, and communicate to me the results, I will embody them in pamphlet form for general distribution. I would also ask Editors throughout the country to publish this circular, and send me the paper containing it. To every editor who will do this, and to every person, in any part of the country, who will send such a result, postage paid, prior to the 15th of August, I will send a copy of the proposed pamphlet. I should have little confidence in any result brought out after August 20th, yet should any returns be sent after that date, they shall be given in the Annual Report of the New England Silk Convention, which may be expected in November.

I. R. BARBOUR.

Oxford, Mass, May 16, 1843.

From the Boston Cultivator.

Sheep, Destroyers of the Canker Worm.

Trees generally flourish remarkably well in pastures, and if an orchard be pastured with sheep it is in much better condition for picking the fruit than by any other mode of management. They eat the grass closely to the ground.—Their manure is dry and hard, or in small quantities so that it soon becomes so; and it is pretty equally scattered to the benefit of the trees. On these accounts sheep should be preferred to other animals for this purpose. And an orchard thus managed has a much better surface than one that is mowed and has much stubble, weeds, and grass in the way, or tilled, and is covered with dust or mud as the weather may be.

On poor lands, or old lands, not in good condition, and of course not fitted for a good growth in trees, thorough cultivation and high manuriug are necessary, and in such situations young trees would not grow very rapidly in a pasture, with no cultivation or manuring.

As sheep in an orchard are frequently running around trees, rubbing against them, and laying under them, in the hot season, we have no doubt that they would be an annoyance to the borer, and perhaps they would be a remedy against this destructive insect.

We now copy from the New England Farmer another communication on the same subject.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer:

Sir—I notice in your valuable paper, vol. xxi, page 48, that a correspondent has told you "something worth knowing" about the destruction of canker worms by enclosing sheep in an orchard. Having had some evidence of the truth of the statement, from a similar experiment, I thought best to communicate it.

Having a flock of about fifty sheep which I wished to fatten for the shambles, I put them into an orchard near the house for the convenience of feeding them with grain, vegetables, &c., in the winter of 1841, and kept them in the same until midsummer. When the canker worms appeared in the spring, I found this orchard free from injury by them, while those of my neighbors, within a stone's throw, were stript of their verdure, and the fruit destroyed. I attributed the absence of the worms to the animal oil left on the bodies of the trees by the sheep rubbing against them. It may be, however, as your correspondent suggests, that the canker worm was kept back by the odor of the sheep, or destroyed, as you say, by the animals feeding round the trees.

Hoping that others will test this cheap, and it appears, certain mode of averting the attacks of this destructive vermin,

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

JOHN ALDRICH,

Cranston, R. I., June 6, 1843. *Gardener.*

Domestic Silk.

This new branch of industry is fast becoming a profitable enterprise throughout the country. The Southern States are particularly favorable for the growth of silk—there being not only the climate in its favor, but an immense amount of unproductive labor on our plantations, which could be employed in the culture of silk, without detracting from the usual and legitimate business of the planter. The children and aged persons, who now sit about the "quarters," and bake in the sun, might find it a pleasant employment to rear the silk worm; and the planter would find it very beneficial to his purse. The silk business, however, recommends itself particularly to small capitalists. They would find it well worthy of their notice, as it presents the most profitable investment of mere labor, and may be successfully pursued with the smallest amount of capital. The process of silk raising is very simple; there are many farmers' wives who, with no machinery or chemical wares whatever, except what is found upon every farm, that manufacture sewing silk of a quality superior to any brought from foreign parts, and we would say that stockings knit from the silk are not only the most beautiful exhibition of domestic skill that can be seen, but the most durable and pleasant article of dress that can be imagined. A few ladies in the South have set the example of silk raising, and manufacturing it into articles of use. No one who visited the State fair at Baton Rouge last year, will forget some beautiful specimens of shawls exhibited by a lady of West Feliciana.

N. O. Sportsman.

Things to be Remembered.

Horses should never be put to severe work on a full stomach. More horses are hurt by hard driving after a full feed, than by a full feed after hard driving.

If the farmer wishes to have his pork barrel and meal chest hold out, let him look well to his kitchen garden. Plenty of vegetables conduce not more to health than to profit.

In laying in a stock of winter fodder for animals, let it not be forgotten that a little too much is just enough. Starving animals at any time is miserable policy.

As you treat your land so it will treat you. Feed it with manures liberally, and it will yield you bread bountifully.

Avoid debts as you would the leprosy. If you are ever tempted to purchase on credit, put it off for three days. You need time for reflection.

Never beg fruit or anything else you can produce by the expenditure of a little time or labor. It is as reasonable to expect a man to give away the products of his wheat field, as of his orchard or fruit garden.

If you keep your sheep and cattle in your meadows until June, don't complain next winter because you are compelled to purchase hay for your stock.

The man who uses good seed, has a good soil, and works it in good season, rarely fails of having a good crop to reward his toil.

Never forfeit your word. The saying in truth, of any farmer, "his word is as good as his bond," is worth more to him than the interest of $10,000 annually. Albany Cultivator.

Cotton—*Gossypium.*

I find it difficult to give any satisfactory history of this plant; although the introduction into the United States, is but little over one hundred years; yet it is involved in doubt and obscurity. It may be, that others having a greater facility to examine records, may have it in their power to give a more accurate history, but I cannot even satisfy myself—because some writers assert one thing as true, while others contradict positively.

The time of introduction, and the knowledge when first used by man, has no bearing on the important point of its cultivation; but as the intelligent reader would be pleased to know, and may have no work of reference, I will try to condense all the information on these two points, prior to taking up its cultivation.

The cotton plant is supposed to have been originally grown in Upper Egypt—from thence carried by the Israelites, after their captivity, into the land of Canaan, and from thence, spread through the East. Pliny, in his natural history,—book 19, c. 1,—makes mention of the shrub and bush both, as growing in the upper parts of Egypt, near Arabia. He writes of the tree variety growing on an island in the Persian Gulf—book 12, c. 10 and 11.

Theophrastes, also makes mention of the trees—book 4, c. 9. And Virgil no doubt alludes to the same—if we make due allowance for the "poet's license."

> "Or Ethiopian forests bearing wool,
> Or leaves, from whence the Seres fleeces pull."

One hundred and eighty years ago, it was one of the principal articles of trade in China, and the Chinese say that the seed had been introduced there in the 12th century.

Girard, in his History of Plants, speaks of having planted it in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, (say 1560 to 1600.) As early as 1722, we find England had began to make such successful strides towards its manufacture, as to prohibit the India prints, which some 25 to 30 years ago, even, were worn in this country, under the name of chintzes.

The first account known, of its being grown in the United States was in 1736, of which there is no doubt—being in Talbot, Maryland—only in a small way; none for export until 1754, which was done, according to some, in South Carolina;—but according to others, not a bale of native growth was exported prior to 1791. An English writer says, none prior to 1790—but Whitney having invented the Saw Gin, as early as 1793, it would be consonant to reason and probability, that his genius would not have turned to that point but from some necessity—as he was a graduate of one of the Northern colleges, (Yale, I think) and was at the time teaching school in a private family—if my memory serves me.

The probability is very strong, that the shrubby cotton is a native of America; the natives were clad in garments made of the cotton, on the discovery of S. America. After the accounts of the growth in Talbot, Maryland, the next account, anything like tangible, is "a cock and a bull story" concerning the introduction of "Sea-island Cotton," by Mr. Patrick Walsh sending three sacks of seed of the Pernambuco cotton to his friend Mr. Frank Leavitt—who not believing in the article, threw the seed away, but on seeing them vegetate, *transplanted two acres in* '87 *or* '88. Thus, like many other things, making it out almost a supernatural event; for any cotton planter knows how uncertain transplanting even a few stalks is, leave alone two acres.

There are said to be six distinct species of cotton—though to us, the herby cotton is the only one of moment—the botanical character may be thus expressed:

Natural order—Malvaceæ, or Columniferæ.
Genus—Monodelphia, Polyandria.
Species—Herbaceum.

It was called, anciently, Xylon, and sometimes, Gossypium—recently, the latter is given as the generic term.

There are some seven varieties of the herby cotton now growing in the United States, all of which, except one, I have grown, but not having seen some of them for years, I will not pretend to accuracy.—They are,

1st—The Mexican—the seeds are, when pure, rather small, covered with thick, short furze.

2nd—The Black seed—seeds small, smooth and black.

3d—Green seed—seeds are covered with greenish furze.

4th—Twin, or Ochra—seeds resembling somewhat the first.

5th—Bunch—I have never seen, but is believed to be a cross of 1st and 4th.

6th—Nankeen—the seeds with furze of the same color.

7th—Sea Island—seeds are small, smooth with a tuft of white or yellowish fibres on small end. The Egyptian, I believe, is the same.

The leaves and stalk of the 1st, 3d, 4th, and 6th, are nearly alike, often not distinguishable, though the 1st, when fresh and pure, is rather rounder shaped. The two last, in leaf, stalk, bloom, bowl, shape, and number of pods in a bowl being three—are in every respect identical, if memory serves me, having planted the Sea-Island 10 years ago, and the Egyptian this year. The Black Seed has less luxuriance of leaf, and is more delicate, as the stalk is rather more slender. The Ochra or Twin cotton, does not branch off, but bears its fruit on short stems, close around the stalk, in bunches of 2, 3, or even 4—growing tall, and on rich land bending over and reaching the earth. The Sea-Island and Egyptian (if different) are the prettiest of all—the stalk slim and beautifully tapering, of a glossy, smooth, rather reddish-colored bark—leaves bright and glossy—bloom longer than the others, of a beautiful, delicate straw color, with a rich purple color in the bottom, similar to the Ochra, and when changing color, (as all do,) it passes through all the grades of yellow and red, until it is, on the second day, a rich red. The shape of the leaf of the bowl being very slim, and but few in the interior, will always detect these two.

The bloom on the others is nearly white, when first opens, gradually changes to a red on the second day, and drops.

The Mexican will be, in all probability, the staple crop, and if all planters would be careful in selecting the small seed, with furze thick and perfectly white, they need never want better. The advantage of this over all others, is the quantity of wool, largeness of bowls, opening wider, easier gathered, and a larger product. The Nankeen, may be grown to an advantage where soap and water are scarce, as the only advantage in it, being the same urged by a good, cleanly, frugal, industrious old Dutch lady, when asking for dark cups and *sacers*, "*becase it saves a power of washing—they will hide dirt.*"

Though planters agree on the general plan of *The Cultivation of Cotton*, yet they differ in the detail, and none of us can follow any precise plan every year, because the seasons, progress of work, and the previous crop, will influence much the details of preparation.

The rotation practised in the South West, is generally—1st year, cotton—2d year, cotton—3d year, cotton, &c. But this is now measurably giving way to cotton—corn—oats—cotton, &c., while a few on a limited scale, are making it quartunary, adding after oats, pasturage; and no doubt the latter would add immensely to the resources of the country, if peas were planted with or after oats, and allowed to ripen—for the stock would tread enough in, to give a good stand for the 4th year.

The cotton planter has very little time to spare in winter ploughing, as he will be required all the fall and a part of the winter in gathering his crop; after which, not much time, for clearing up fields and righting up fencing, before the 1st of February, when he will be driven to the plough for his ensuing crop. But when winter or fall ploughing can possibly be performed, it would be prudent to move the ploughs, for it pushes one forward in the spring, especially if a wet and backward one. I will only then say, by all means plough every day that can be spared, for if a fine and favorable spring, the farmer can clear or repair, as well as in winter, his work not pushing him; if a bad one, he can do nothing else, while his ploughing must be neglected; where the heavy work is done in winter, his ploughing is lighter when weather gets warm, and he will have more time to cast his crop in good order.

If a farmer wishes to cultivate a full crop easily—and who does not?—he must have his ploughs started for corn as early in February as the season will permit, and if he can have his corn in the old ground planted by the 1st of March—*season favorable*—he will gain vastly. At this time, start ploughs for cotton by laying off rows, with a narrow shovel-plough, say 6 inches wide, perfectly straight on level land, or well circled, (regular) on rolling land, the distance to be governed by the farmer, richer land *requiring* more distance; Mississippi River land requiring 8 to 10 feet distance—upland and 1st or 2d low ground, in the interior, from 4 to 5 or 6 feet—owing to each quality.—The shovel plough should be *narrow*, because one horse can draw the plough when deeper. This furrow is to be covered by a furrow from each side, with the turning plough—by all means, a good plough, and run 4 or more inches deep—notice ploughman, that he runs his plough level, breaks out all the land and straight:—leave this bed until ready to plant, by which time all the cotton ground should be broken up in this way. Corn run round with a bull tongue or scooter plough, and hoe hands at work cleaning it perfectly.

Some farmers begin to plant cotton towards the last of March, but as a general rule the 1st of April is as early as we have been able to get at it. The farmer who has not too much clearing, or cleaning up to do, will be ready say 1st of April—he will then start every ploughman, break out the entire remaining earth after the three furrows, leaving the water furrow cleared out; run an iron toothed harrow over the bed so thrown up to level, draw off stalks and clods, and pulverize;—open out a straight furrow on level land, then scatter seed in row at the rate of one to three or four bushels per acre—if the first quantity, they should be rolled in ashes and dirt; by moistening, and rolling with the hoe, until each seed will fall separate and sowed regular.

Cover then with a light wooden toothed harrow, or I prefer a short board slightly hollowed

out on the edge that runs on the earth, say 18 inches long, 6 to 10 wide, and pinned on to chip of shovel plough—it performs well—is easier made and cheaper—and if land is well prepared and fresh ploughed, leaves it quite level.

The advantage in having two furrows, and only two, thrown on the first furrow laid off for some time prior to planting, is, it gives the earth time to settle, (seed coming up, and growing off better where there is some firmness in the bed;) and the last furrows cover the other so that the cotton has a fair chance to come up with weeds and grass:—whereas, if any of the original bed were exposed, it would not; harrowing the bed, opening row, and covering, with aid of the last ploughing, will leave all fresh. Having planted about half the crop of cotton, turn the ploughs into dirting corn, so the whole crop will not come on at once, and if the right kind of pushing is done, you will be able to get into the other half of your cotton crop under ten days; you will then break up and plant as before. While your ploughs are busy, in working corn and planting cotton, your hoe hands can give your corn a *thorough working;* this is all important, for if it be well done, you can cultivate your corn with horses. I make it a point to begin to scrape cotton so soon as there is enough up for a stand, and proceed by running around the row with the turning plough, with the bar next to the plant, throw the earth to the middle of the row, leaving as narrow a ridge as is possible; here is seen the utility of planting straight, and in a narrow drill—because the narrower the ridge, the less hoe work, and in ordinary land the two furrows will cover up entirely the young weeds and grass in the middle of the row;—no necessity for turning a deep furrow. The hoe hands will then begin their work, by either putting two to a row, or one, as you may fancy—the first hand chops through the row, leaving as few stalks in a bunch as he can, and cleans the row on his side, up to the plant; the second hand takes the other side of the row, cleans it, and reduces stalks to one in a place—you will thus have what we consider a double stand, that is, a stalk every 10 to 12 inches, according to the width of the hoe;—clean the row perfectly.—After you have scraped over your crop, or before it, if the weather is dry, run a bull-tongue shovel round your plant, so as to throw dirt to it—the sooner this is done the better, especially if cold, for the light earth protects from cold, and the plant grows off earlier. The principle is, dirt your cotton as early as you can—and after it be once dirted and cleaned well, run cultivators, double shovels (about 4 inches wide, and twisted so as to throw the earth the same way,) harrows, or sweeps; they all cultivate the earth shallow—but should heavy, beating rains supervene in April or May, I would not hesitate to run the shovel-plough down 4 to 6 inches. If the earth has not *run together* I see no need for deep ploughing after the crop is a few inches high, but on the contrary deem it an injury on average soils;—the deep ploughing *should be done*, and done prior to planting.

Keep the crop clean, even until gathering; it facilitates gathering, and the land is easier cultivated the succeeding year;—and cultivate as nearly on a level as the condition of the land will warrant—meaning by this, that low ground, inclining to wet, and hilly land, is best with a ridge—the first for obvious reasons; the latter, as it prevents land from washing—if well leveled—when circled.

The picking next demands attention. We provide a basket that will hold about three bushels, and a sack made out of Lowell cotton that will hold in and about the same, the latter with a strap of same material sewed at the opening, so as to sling it over the shoulder;—in this sack the hand deposites his cotton until full; the most of the weight resting on the ground, it being long enough, by aid of a strap to lie on the ground while in the stooping posture:—when the sack is filled, it is emptied in his basket, and so repeated. We then have provided cotton scaffolds, on which we spread the cotton, until each seed will crack between the teeth, and throw into pile in the gin house—gin and press as suits us.

I believe, now, dear sir, I have gone over the whole ground as minutely as possible, just as if you knew nothing of the matter—but will add some views that may prove serviceable, though not vouching for their correctness.

In 1840, I first tried an implement for scraping, and while it was on good land, free from stumps and stalks, *a hand* could scrape as much in a week, as *two hands* could by the barring off plan in four days—thereby saving two days out of eight, or one out of four. But I could not get the implement perfected, having no mechanic, but a negro, and the expense of trying experiments of this kind is so great here, that I have since refrained—I am satisfied, that on your old land, by good cultivation, this implement will enable you to cultivate a fourth more to the hand, easier than now. Another matter:—when cotton has bleached in the field, from rains and exposure, if, after being dried, it be thrown up into a close heap, and suffered to remain until it has heated sufficiently to extract the oil from the seed—I think it will regain much of its former value, as to color and strength. We had a little controversy in *our own* paper, the S. W. Farmer, (which as a subscriber you saw,)—on this subject, and I am sure the color, by care, can be made as regular and as rich as it ever was—the staple is undoubtedly softer, and to me, appears as good.

I have now, dear sir, but to add a few dates to fully answer your desires on this subject—and will first say—it is the opinion of many, whose success looks like they are right, that we

should plant earlier than we do. In 1842, began to plant cotton, April 2d—began to scrape on the 25th—and would have, ten days earlier, but for rain—did, in fact, commence on 14th, but quit on account of rain; dirting on the 3d of May—unfavorable season.

In 1841, began to plant, April 2d.—Finished entire, on 12th—commenced scraping on the 17th—dirting cotton on the 3d of May.

1840—Planting cotton on the 27th of March —*frost on* 31*st*, but no cotton injured—began to scrape on the 15th of April—finished planting, April 21st. I am yours, truly,

M. W. PHILIPS.

To Gen. Jas. H. Hammond, S. Carolina.

From the Saturday Courier.

Silk Culture in this Country.

Since the disastrous failure of the morus multicaulis speculation, the silk business, except with a few who had not been seduced into the wild extravagances of the time, has been in bad repute. So many were injured, and seriously, too, by investments in trees and eggs, that it has been rare to meet a man since who could utter the word "multicaulis," or "silk-worm," without a shrug of the shoulder, or a peculiar conformation of the muscles about the face. Still, there have been some in nearly every State in the Union, who could see, in the production of silk, a means of acquiring fair profits on labor, if not a fortune in a month, and these have, ever since, in spite of opposition and ridicule, steadily persevered in the silk culture. In the little town of Mansfield, Connecticut, with a population of 2,500, many of the inhabitants are so actively engaged in raising the worms, and manufacturing silk, that the annual products of the business rises to about twenty thousand dollars. During the last year, large crops of cocoons have been raised in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. In this State, in a single district, not less than 3,500 pounds of cocoons have been raised. In Tennessee, the quantity of cocoons raised during the year is estimated at not less than 2,000 bushels. In Ohio, several thousand yards of silk were woven in 1842, and several hundreds of yards in Indiana. At one establishment in Ohio, four dollars per bushel have been paid for cocoons, and the manufacture of silk has been at the rate of one thousand dollars per month, and at a profit of ten per cent. over cost. A single person, proprietor of three large cocooneries, fed about two millions of worms during the last year, which he calculated would produce six thousand bushels of cocoons, and yield him something like two thousand dollars.

As an evidence of the steady increase of the silk business, which, taking the country through, about doubles itself each year, let us refer to the bounties paid in some of the States for the production of silk. The State Treasurer of Massachusetts gives the following return of bounty money paid:

In 1836, $71 37; in 1837, $198; in 1838, $350 52; in 1839, $434 42; in 1840, 1,233 59; in 1841, $2,111 42; in 1842, (to Oct.) $3,351 91.

In Ohio, the bounty money in 1841 amounted to $2,681 76, and in 1842, to $6,699 61.—The whole aggregate of the silk crop for 1842, in the United States, was 214,124 pounds of cocoons, which, as just remarked, is double the product of 1841.

In the South, owing to the disastrous results of the multicaulis mania, but little attention is given to raising silk worms, more important results of course arising from the great staple of that section, cotton. Still, the South might find it greatly to their interest to give some attention to silk worms, and the production of silk, as their climate presents peculiar advantages.

Raw American silk, it is now perfectly established, is superior in quality to the foreign article. An individual, for years engaged in the weaving of silk in the different London establishments says:—"I am qualified to affirm, from various experiments I have tried, that the silk is superior to any I have seen from Italy, China, France, Piedmont, or Valencia, where the worms are fed on multicaulis, or Italian. Its brilliancy, strength, and scent are superior."

Among those who have been quietly pursuing the silk business, and reaping fair returns for their labor, many experiments have been tried, in its various branches. Of these, is the effort, (not yet, we believe, fully successful,) of destroying the chrysalis by means of an air pump. If it succeed, it will be a most valuable discovery, as it will preserve the fibres of the cocoons from the injury to which it is exposed by the usual process. One large establishment has succeeded in attaining the same end by the use of camphor. Another experiment, fully successful, has been made on the eggs, by which they have been retarded to as late a period as desired. We hope yet to see, and that at no distant period, the culture of silk an important branch of productive business in the United States

---

Cement for Grafting.

Two pounds and two ounces of rosin, six ounces of tallow, and ten ounces of beeswax. Melt them together, and turn the mixture into cold water, and let it remain till cool enough to handle, then work it as shoemakers' wax. We have used cement thus made, and found that it remained on the stock for years. It is not so soft as to run in hot weather, nor so hard as to crack in cold. All of the ingredients for making this cement must be of a good quality.

Southern Cultivator.

Durhams again.

The accompanying portrait of "Miss Severs," a Durham cow, imported into this country by J. E. Letton, Esq., of Kentucky, will require no description from our pen, to rivet the attention of breeders of stock.

In the third volume of the Farmer and Gardener, we made mention of this animal, referring especially to her milking properties—supplying the family, eleven in number, with milk, cream, and butter, through the whole of the winter, having calved in November, and up to May—the time this portrait was drawn—giving 5½ gallons of milk per day, and every probability of continuing to do so. We gave at that time, Mr. Letton's method of feeding, which we here think worthy of reinsertion. He steams her food. She has 3 quarts of meal and 5 pounds of chopped hay every morning and evening—the meal weighs about 6 lbs. and the hay 5, making 11. Mr. Letton says that after steaming, and he has repeatedly weighed it, it makes from 22 to 27 lbs. of food.

We occasionally hear that the Durhams are not milkers, but we have met with so many in our excursions, not a whit inferior to "Miss Severs" in this particular, that we are at a loss to understand upon what data such statements are founded.

Beautiful Experiment with a Plant.

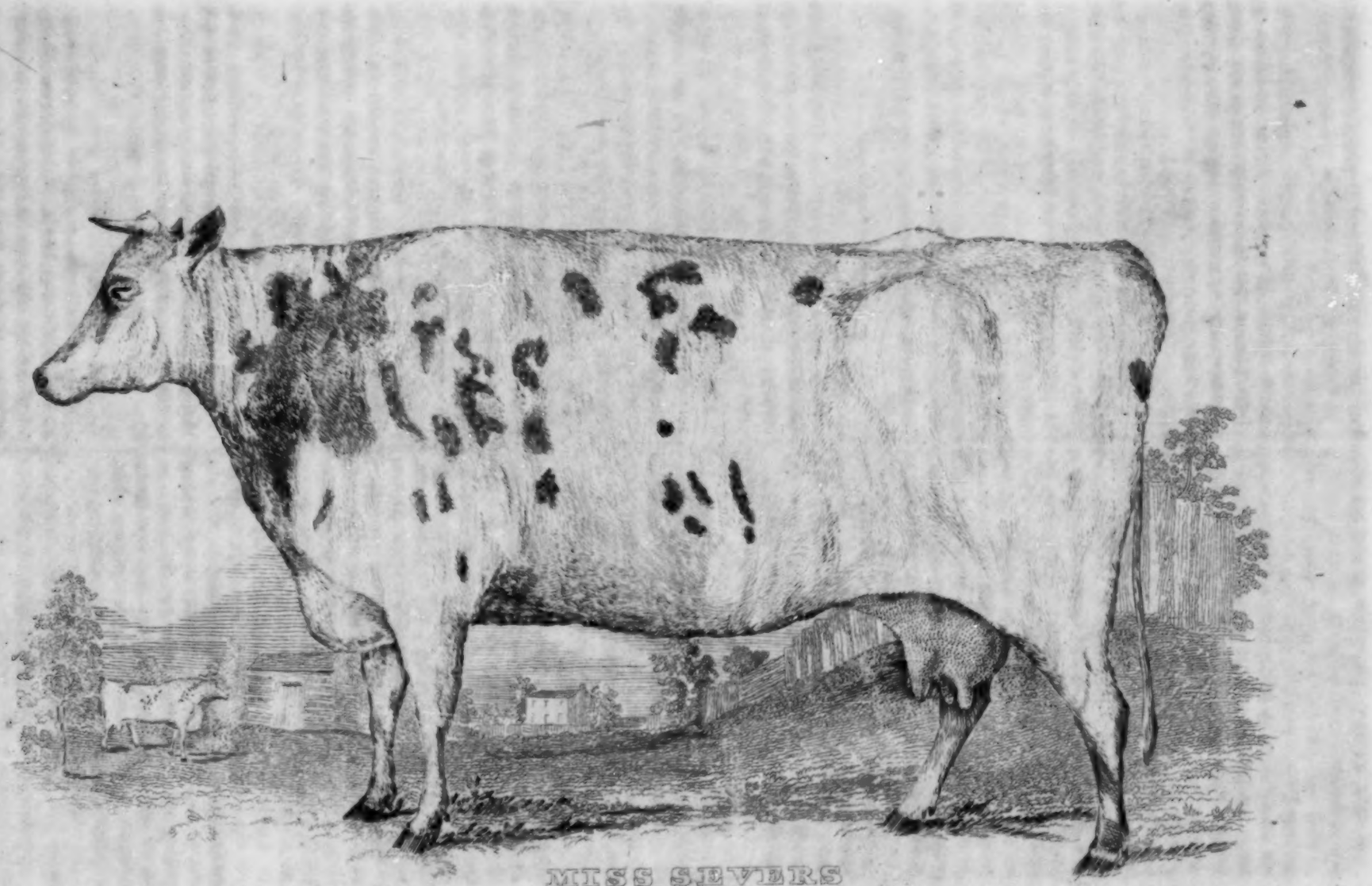
Cut a small branch of Oleander from a thrifty plant, place it in a vial partly filled with fresh rain water, so that the lower end of the branch may be immersed about half an inch in the water. Place this in the sun in an open room, and in about fifteen or twenty days small roots will shoot out from the end of the branch, presenting a beautiful appearance. After these roots have extended two or three inches, the branch may be set out in moist earth, and if watered frequently, will grow with great rapidity, and soon form a large thrifty stock. Ladies who are fond of flowers may easily propagate Oleanders in this manner, and in a few months multiply these beautiful plants to an indefinite extent.

Houston (Texas) Telegraph.

Interesting Facts.

The Journal of Commerce has an article upon the fruits of the soil, which embraces some interesting statistics. It seems that the seventeen millions of people who live in the United States, possess lumber to the value of eleven millions of dollars, which, with brick and stone of an incalculable amount, constitutes the materials for their dwellings. The income of their orchards is upwards of six millions of dollars value. They had more than twenty-six millions of pounds of wool to convert into broadcloths, blankets, hosiery, &c.; more than a thousand millions pounds of cotton to manufacture into useful and necessary garments, and more than three hundred thousand pounds of silk for elegant and fancy dresses. The amount of their flax and hemp united was nearly a million of tons. For food last year, we had more than seventy-three millions of bushels of wheat, equal to more than fourteen millions of wheat flour. Also, more than seventeen millions of bushels of rye, upwards of six millions of bushels of buckwheat, and three millions of bushels of barley. The value of poultry that strolled about the yards and enclosures was more than nine millions of dollars. The number of swine was upwards of twenty millions, and the number of sheep more than nineteen millions.

These people of the United States had, the last year, more than three hundred and seventeen millions of bushels of Indian corn, more than ninety-nine millions of bushels of potatoes, and upwards of thirteen millions of neat cattle, which furnished them milk, butter, cheese, &c., to the value of more than thirteen millions of dollars. They had at their command the labor and services of more than three millions of horses and mules, and upwards of one hundred and six millions of bushels of oats, and nine millions of tons of hay, on which to feed those and their other cattle. To sweeten whatever seemed bitter or acid to the taste, they had more than two hundred and eighty millions of pounds of sugar. Their land yielded to them, for their indulgence, more than seventy-seven millions of pounds of tobacco; and upwards of two hundred and seventy thousand gallons of wine with which to cheer their hearts. Such is the income of the soil only; and when we think of this in connection with our vast resources, have we any reason to despond, though financial clouds do "lower upon our land!" America must be the most prosperous country upon the face of the globe! Let us arouse!



MISS SEVERS

The property of J. S. Letton. of Ky.

CONSTITUTION, By-LAWS, AND RECORDS,
of the
Cincinnati Horticultural Society,
Instituted Feb. 17th, 1843.

At a meeting composed of gentlemen favorable to the organization of a Horticultural Society in this city, held at the house of Robert Buchanan, on the 17th February, 1843, the following persons were present:—R. Buchanan, M. Flagg, S. C. Parkhurst, J. B. Russell, H. Probasco, V. C. Marshall, L. G. Bingham, A. H. Ernst, John Locke, Thos. Winters, G. Graham.

A. H. Ernst was called to the chair, and J. B. Russell chosen Secretary of the meeting.

After some discussion relative to the name which should be applied to such an associaton, it was voted to recommend to the committee to be appointed to frame a Constitution and By-laws, to adopt that of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

On motion of J. B. Russell, it was voted, that a Committee of three be appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-laws for the Society, and to report the same at the next meeting. J. B. Russell, M. Flagg, and R. Buchanan, were chosen said Committee.

On motion of J. B. Russell, a Committee of three was chosen to select a ticket to be recommended as officers of the Society. Said Committee consists of J. B. Russell, M. Flagg, A. H. Ernst.

Voted, that each member present consider himself a committee to invite others to cooperate with us. Adjourned to Feb. 20th.

Monday, Feb. 20, 1843.

A meeting was held this evening, at the house of R. Buchanan, pursuant to adjournment.

The Committee appointed to draft a Constitution and By-laws, made a report, which was read section by section, and the following was unanimously adopted as the Constitution and By-laws of this Association.

CONSTITUTION.

Section 1. *Officers of the Society.*—The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, not less than three Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Council, who shall be elected annually, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are installed in their places.

Section 2. *Duties of the President.*—The business of the President shall be, to preside in all meetings of the Society, to keep order, to state the business laying before the Society, to state and put questions which shall have been moved and seconded, and, in case of an equal division on any question, to give the casting vote, to call for accounts and reports from all committees, to call all extra meetings of the Society when requested to do so by any five of its members, and generally to execute or superintend the execution of such by-laws and regulations as the Society shall from time to time enact or adopt.

Section 3. *Duties of the Vice Presidents.*—In case of the absence of the Pesident from any of the meetings of the Society, it shall be the duty of the senior Vice President then present to take the chair, who shall for the time have and exercise all the authorities, privileges, and power of the President. And, in case neither the President or either of the Vice Presidents shall be present at any meeting of the Society, the Society shall then choose, *viva voce*, a President pro tempore, who shall for the time be invested with all the power and authority of the President.

Section 4. *Duties of the Treasurer.*—The Treasurer shall receive for the use of the Society all sums of money due or payable thereto, and shall keep and disburse the same as shall be prescribed from time to time by the regulations and by-laws of the Society.

Section 5. *Duties of the Corresponding Secretary.*—The Corresponding Secretary shall prepare all letters to be written in the name of the Society; he shall receive and read all letters and papers addressed to the Society, in the order in which they may have been received, and shall preserve or dispose of them in such manner as shall be prescribed in the by-laws or directed by the Society. In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, the Recording Secretary shall perform his duties under the direction of the President.

Section 6. *Duties of the Recording Secretary.*—The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the proceedings of the Society, and shall regularly record the same in a book, to be provided and kept for that purpose. In his absence, the Corresponding Secretary shall perform his duties; and in the absence of both Secretaries, the President shall appoint either a Corresponding or a Recording Secretary, or both, pro tempore.

Section 7. *Elections.*—All Elections for officers of the Society shall be by ballot, and all the members of the Society shall be elected by ballot. Candidates for admission shall only be proposed and balloted for at a stated meeting of the Society.

Section 8. *Discontinuance of Members.*—Whensoever a member shall, after notice, neglect for the space of one year to pay his annual assessment, his connection with the Society shall cease; and any member may at any time withdraw from the Society, on notice given to the Secretary, but he shall be considered responsible for the annual assessments up to the period of such notice.

Section 9 *Anniversary.*—The Anniver-

sary of the Society shall be observed on the first Wednesday of September in each year.

Section 10. The stated meetings of the Society shall be held on the first Saturday in March, of June, the Saturday preceding the first Wednesday in September, and the first Saturday in December, at such time and place as shall be directed by the President. Such number of members of the Society as shall, from time to time, be prescribed by the By-laws shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 11. This Constitution may be amended in manner following. Any amendment or amendments thereto may be proposed at any stated meeting of the Society. They shall be entered on the minutes, and the President shall read, or direct them to be read by the Secretary, and stated for discussion at the next stated meeting of the Society; and if three-fourths of the members present shall vote in favor of adopting them, they shall be recorded as part of the Constitution.

BY-LAWS.

Art. 1. *The Period of Elections.*—All the officers directed to be chosen by the Constitution of this Society, and all other officers which may be provided for by the By-laws thereof, shall be elected at the first stated meeting in March in each year, and shall enter on the duties of their respective offices at the stated meeting next ensuing that on which they were elected. Provided, that nothing contained in this article be construed to affect the election of officers at the adoption of the Constitution and organization of the Society.

Art. 2. *The Notice of Elections.*—At least ten days' notice shall be given by the Recording Secretary, of every annual election, by publishing the same in one or more newspapers printed in this city. The notice shall specify particularly the time and place, when and where the said election is to be holden, and the different officers to be voted for. And unless seven members at least shall attend on the first stated meeting, and give in their votes, the President, or presiding officer, shall adjourn the said election to some convenient day, prior to the next stated meeting of the Society, of which adjourned election the like notice shall be given as of the regular annual election, and the election shall then proceed, whatever may be the number of members present.

Art. 3. *The Mode of Balloting.*—The names of the persons voted for, to fill the offices established by the Constitution, shall be contained on the same ballot, and the office for which they are respectively intended shall be distinctly designated. The names of the persons voted for, to fill the other offices which may from time to time be instituted or provided for by the By-laws, shall be contained on another ballot. As soon as the poll shall be closed, the President or presiding officer shall appoint two of the members present to examine the ballots, who shall report aloud to the President the number of votes given, and the President shall thereupon declare the persons elected to the respective offices by a majority of the votes given.

Art. 4. *Mode of Filling Vacancies.*—When any vacancy shall happen, either by death or resignation, in any of the offices established by the Constitution or By-laws of the Society, it shall be filled at the next stated meeting of the Society after the vacancy shall have happened, unless the election shall be postponed to a subsequent day by a majority of the members then present, and the election shall be conducted, as nearly as may be, after the manner herein prescribed for the annual election of officers.

Art. 5. *The Duties of the Treasurer.*—The Treasurer shall demand and collect all moneys due the Society, and shall keep regular accounts of all sums received and disbursed by him. Every sum of money exceeding five dollars shall be paid by order of the President. The accounts of the Treasurer shall be audited annually, at least one week previous to the anniversary meeting of the Society, by a committee of three members, to be appointed by the Society, and the President and Recording Secretary, who shall be members ex-officio. The said Committee shall report at the anniversary meeting, the balance in the Treasurer's hands, and the general state of the funds of the Society.

Art. 6. *Duties of the Secretaries.*—It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary and of the Recording Secretary to attend all meetings of the Society. The Recording Secretary shall keep and record the minutes of the Society, as directed by the Constitution. He shall prepare and give notice of all the meetings of the Society.

Art. 7. *Duties of the Council.*—The Council shall consist of not less than seven members, whose duties shall be to fix the time, place, and arrangement of the exhibitions of fruits and flowers—the distribution of seeds, scions, and roots, sent to the Society—and the disposition of all such communications sent to the Society as may be deemed worthy of publication. It shall also be their duty at the first stated meeting in each year to prepare a list of the persons whom they recommend to be elected to the different offices of the Society.

Art. 8. *Admission Fee, and Annual Contribution.*—The admission fee of members shall be five dollars, which shall cover all assessments during their first year of membership. After that period, an annual contribution of one dollar shall be paid by each member when called upon by the Treasurer.

ART. 9. *The manner of Presenting Rewards.* — If at any time rewards shall be awarded by the Committees, they shall be given to the persons entitled thereto, or to their representatives, by the President or presiding officer of the Society at its next stated meeting. The names of all persons to whom rewards or premiums shall have been awarded, in the course of the year, shall be duly recorded, and such publicity given thereto as the Council shall direct.

ART. 10. *Each Member entitled to a Copy of the Constitution and By-laws.* — Every member, at the time of his admission, shall be presented by the Recording Secretary with a printed copy of the Constitution and By-laws of the Society.

ART. 11. *The Mode of Admitting Members.*—Every candidate for admission into the Society, shall be proposed and recommended at a stated meeting of the Society, and shall be balloted for at the time proposed, or at some subsequent meeting.

ART. 12. *The Admission of Every Member to be Recorded.*—The election and admission of every member, with the time thereof, shall be recorded.

ART. 13. *A Quorum for Business.*—Six members, exclusive of the President or presiding officer, shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 14. *Honorary and Corresponding Members.*—There shall be two classes of members, exclusive of ordinary members, to wit, honorary members and corresponding members.

ART. 15. *Who may be Honorary Members.*—Honorary members shall be eminent persons, distinguished either in this or other countries for their attainments in the science of horticulture. They shall be proposed only by the Council, at a stated meeting of the Society, and elected at that or a subsequent stated meeting, by the votes of two-thirds of the members present. They shall be exempt from the payment of fees and contributions; but shall not be entitled to vote at any election or meeting of the Society, nor be eligible to any office therein, but shall have the privilege of attending all meetings thereof.

ART. 16. *Who may be Corresponding Members.*—The corresponding members of the Society shall be citizens of the United States, or of any other country, distinguished for their practical skill and knowledge in the science of horticulture. The President or Corresponding Secretary of the Society shall hold a correspondence on subjects relating to horticulture, with such of them as shall be deemed convenient or expedient. The expenses incurred by such a correspondence shall be paid out of the funds of the Society, under the irection of the President. Corresponding members, in regard to their rights, privileges, and assessments, shall stand on the same footing as honorary members, and be elected in the same manner.

After the adoption of the Constitution and By-laws, the Society proceeded to elect officers for the current year, and the following ticket was unanimously chosen:—

ROBERT BUCHANAN,	*President.*
MELZER FLAGG,	*1st Vice Pres't.*
ANDREW H. ERNST,	*2d do. do.*
L. G. BINGHAM,	*3d do. do.*
S. C. PARKHURST,	*Treasurer.*
J. B. RUSSELL,	*Corresp. Sec'y.*
CHAS. W. ELLIOTT,	*Recording do.*
ELISHA BRIGHAM,	*Council.*
GEORGE GRAHAM,	
GEORGE W. NEFF,	
JACOB HOFFNER,	
THOS. WINTER	
WM. SMITH,	
JOHN SAYERS,	

Saturday Morning, March 4th, 1843.

The Society met according to adjournment, the President in the chair. The following persons were admitted resident members.

John Sayers,	Noah Worcester, M. D.
Jacob Hoffner,	Nicholas Horton,
W. Smith, M. D.	John Mears,
Geo. W. Neff,	John McCormick,
Elisha Brigham,	John Culbertson,
Charles W. Elliott,	Geo. F. Williamson,
W. Orange,	David Loring,
H. F. Hill,	W. H. H. Taylor,
J. S. L'Hommedieu,	Ephraim Morgan,
John G. Anthony,	Geo. Hill,
John D. Thorp,	I. D. Wheeler,
Peter Outrall,	Charles Duffield,
Samuel E. Foot,	Samuel Cloon,
Charles Stetson,	W. Resor,
Nathan Guilford,	J. D. Sanders,
Wm. Wood, M. D.	S. S. Jackson,
Jacob Strader,	John Frazer,
M. T. Williams,	W. Price, M. D.
R. D. Mussey, M. D.	

A letter was read from A. H. Ernst, describing a new seedling apple called the Broadwell Apple.

A resolution was passed that the officers of the Society be a committee to select and order such periodical publications, at the expense of the Society, as they may think proper.

The following persons were admitted as corresponding members:—

Prof. J. P. Kirtland, *Cleveland, Ohio.*
Adams, *Illinois College.*
Marshall P. Wilder, *Boston, Mass.*
Geo. Brown, *Beverly, Mass.*
Isaac Lovett " "
H. L. Ellsworth, *Washington, D. C.*
Henry W. Beecher, *Indianapolis, Ia.*
A. J. Downing, *Newburg, N. Y.*

R. Buchanan and J. B. Russell were appointed a committee to make enquiries relative to a diploma.

L. G. Bingham, A. H. Ernst, and J. B. Russell, were appointed a committee to prepare an exposition of the views and objects of the Society for publication.

G. T. Williamson presented a specimen of a new plan for preserving a fac simile of fruits in wax—the following is a description of his plan. Put one end of the fruit in sand, clay, or putty, so as to be about one half covered; take enough prepared plaster of paris to cover the half of the fruit exposed above the sand or putty; mix it with water to the consistence of thin mortar, and pour it on. When the plaster of paris has become hard or set, lift the fruit out of the sand with the mould on, and prepare and pour on enough plaster to cover the half of the fruit that was in the sand. The fruit and edges of the first half of the mould should be oiled to prevent the plaster of the second half adhering. Take out the fruit, and make an aperture in the mould, into which pour two or three ounces of melted wax, shaking it to cause it to adhere to all parts of the mould. If common bee's wax be used, it is necessary to use oil colors in painting. If white wax, a color may be added while melting for the main color of the fruit, and the tints added with a brush.

Saturday, March 11th, 1843.

The Society met, according to adjournment, at the counting-room of S. C. Parkhurst.

The following persons were admitted resident members:—

William Neff,	Nicholas Longworth,
E. Woodruff,	A. H. Ewing,
John Rogers, Jr.	S. S. Smith,
Charles Cheney,	Henry D. Reeder,
——— Gregory,	W. Oliver,
F. E. Mottier,	Thos. H. Yeatman,
John Lea,	Jas. H. Perkins,
S. Mosher,	Thos. J. Adams,
Philip Grandin,	D. B. Lawler,
Rev. C. Elliott,	J. A. Warder,
Ephraim Robbins,	V. C. Marshall, M. D.
James Howarth,	

The following persons were elected corresponding members:—

Zebedee Cook, Jr. *New York.*
W. R. Prince, "
Geo. D. Thorburn, "
A. B. Allen, "
M. B. Bateham, *Rochester, New York.*
David Landreth, Jr. *Philadelphia.*
A. Hoffey, "
William Kenrich, *Newtown, Mass.*
Jonathan Winskip, *Brighton,* "
James Brown, *Boston,* "
Charles J. Hendee, " "
Alex. Cunningham, *Cunningham's Store D C*
Col. Joan O'Fallen, *St. Louis, Mo.*
Stephen Dewey, *Lewistown, Fulton Co. Ill.*
John Welles, *Boston, Mass.*
Sam'l Downer, "
Elijah Vore, "
Charles M. Hovey, "

The Secretary was authorized to procure a printed circular relative to the objects of the Society.

A communication was received from A. H. Ernst, describing Gillett's Seedling Apple, which was ordered to be recorded, filed and published.

The report recommending the following periodicals to be taken by the Society, was adopted:

London Magazine of Gardening.
Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.
Louisville Dollar Farmer.
American Agriculturist.
Hoffey's American Orchardist.
Gardener's Chronicle, (from London.)

March 18th, 1843.

The Circular prepared as an exposition of the objects of the Society, was read and approved.

The following persons were admitted as resident members.

Martin Schnetz,	Jacob Resor,
Frederic Sanxay,	R. P. Resor,
E. D. Mansfield,	S. I. Kellogg,
W. S. Sampson,	Seneca Palmer,
E. B. Reeder,	Geo. H. Shoenberger.

The following letter was received and read from Charles W. Elliott:—

R. Buchanan, Pres. Sir—My occupations the coming summer will be such that I shall of course be unable to attend the meeting of the Horticultural Society *regularly*, perhaps, to perform the duties of Recording Secretary. It seems to me that the interests of the Society will be promoted, and its convenience consulted, by appointing some person who resides in the city in my place. Very respectfully,

Signed, CHAS. W. ELLIOTT.

Mr. Elliott's resignation was accepted; and on motion of A. H. Ernst, an election was held to fill the vacancy in the office of Recording Secretary, and John G. Anthony was unanimously elected.

The following gent'emen were elected members of the standing committee on the characters of fruits and their synonymes:—

A. H. Ernst,	Melzer Flagg, M. D.
William Smith, M. D.	John Sayres.
Stephen Mosher,	

The following persons were elected corresponding members:—

I. C. Loudon, *London,*
Pierie P. A. Andre, *Vilmorin,*

Saturday, April 1st, 1843.

The following persons were reported a committee to prepare a list of premiums for early fruits:—

D. Loring, Geo. I. Williamson,
J. B. Russell, John D. Sanders.
Geo. Graham,

The following persons were admitted regular members:—

Timothy S. Goodman, Daniel Gano,
Alexander Stuart, Wm. Conclin,
James Lakey, F. G. Carey,
Clinton Ferris, Gilbert Sleathe,
Edmund Dexter, Dr. Shaler,
Thomas Salter, Noah Wright,
L. M. Gwynne, Henry Starr.

The following were elected corresponding members:

Dr. S. P. Hildreth, *Marietta, Ohio,*
J. Haines, *Dayton, O.*
D. Lapham, *Mt. Tabor, Champaign Co.*
B. G. Buswell, *Philadelphia*, 22 *Arch St.*
Dr. C. W. Short, *Louisville, Ky.*

F. E. Mottier presented specimens of wine, made from the Catawba, and also from the Cape Grape, being the pure juice of the fruit. They were pronounced excellent by the members, after a thorough trial.

He also presented a bottle of brandy, manufactured by himself, at his place on Boldface Hill, which was on trial pronounced to be of excellent quality.

Mr. Larrisson, of Springfield township, forwarded specimens of an apple received originally from New York, in the western part of the State. This apple was of a beautiful color and perfectly sound. It is stated to keep till July. On examination by the members, it was considered to be the apple known as the Rock Apple in New York.

Mr. McCormick, of Anderson township, presented specimens of a seedling apple, obtained from Judge Goforth about forty years since—or rather, the seed came from Judge Goforth, and the present variety originated on the farm of Dr. S. Sutton.

Dr. W. Smith presented specimens of an apple of a dark color, spotted, from a person near Lebanon, Ohio.

S. C. Parkhurst presented specimens of a valuable yellow apple of unknown origin, which was referred to the Committee of characters and synonymes of fruits.

Wm. Culbertson, of Kentucky, presented a new seedling winter apple, called Tyrone Apple.

Mr. Mottier presented specimens of an apple which he called Genatan. It is a remarkably sound apple, keeps well, and is of good flavor.

Other specimens of apples were presented by various persons, some of which were identified as well known varieties, and some were unknown; but they were generally of indifferent quality.

Specimens of a tuber bearing some resemblance to a potato, and generally known as the potato which grows above ground, were also exhibited.

Mrs. S. R. Strong presented, through Dr. Marshall, specimens of the Mexican pepper for distribution, and the seeds so presented were divided among the members present.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mrs. Strong for the donation.

A communication was received from the Mechanics' Institute, requesting this Society to unite with them in their exhibition. The subject was referred to a committee.

April 15th, 1843.

A communication was received from C. W. Short, Louisville, acknowledging notice of his election as a corresponding member, and accompanying a package of seeds of "Virgilia Cutea."

Also, from N. G. Pendleton, relative to samples of seeds presented by him to the Society.

A small parcel of Laburnam seed was presented to the Society by Mr. Charles McAllister, of Philadelphia.

The Committee on Synonymes handed in a letter from G. Luckey, Esq., respecting an apple deemed by him new, upon the merits of which he desired the opinions of the Committee.

The Committee on early fruits made a written report of their progress, and were continued.

The Committee on Synonymes handed in the following report:

Pres. C. H. Soc.—The Committee on Characters and Synonymes of fruits beg leave to report, That they have examined the apples submitted to them, a part of which they deem unworthy of propagation, possessing no merit to recommend them in competition with many fine sorts which ripen at the same time; among which they would name—the Virginia Greening, as hard and coarse; the Golden Pearmain, as tough and tasteless; the Pennock, which in its day ranked high, but is now a worn out variety; also, the seedling presented by J. I. McCormick, of Anderson—it is defective in flavor, and possesses the defect of decaying at the core; and the seedling presented by Wm. Culbertson, of Kentucky, under the name of Tyrone, which grows to be exceedingly harsh and tough. Those esteemed highly worthy of propagation are—the Yellow and Green Newtown Pippin, Esopus Spitzenberg, Detroit Apple, Wine Sap, Laurinberg or Rock Apple, invaluable as a good keeper, of a handsome appearance, and a good flavor; an apple introduced as Gillet's seedling, from Lawrence Co., large and fine; the Broadwell Apple, already described. Among those of a secondary rate, may be named the Genathan and Camfield.

The Committee would suggest to the Society the propriety of transferring to them the fruits on which their judgment is desired, as it is utterly impossible to come to any certain conclusion without time for deliberation and consultation. They would suggest the great importance of doing what is done surely, so as not to admit of a doubt; it is in this way only that they shall render real service to the public. They would not be anxious to give countenance to a fruit merely because represented as a seedling.

The Committee, in view of the importance of the subject submitted to them, addressed a communication, calling on the public for aid in discharge of the duties devolving on them, which they cannot help indulging the hope will meet a hasty response. In compliance with this call, the Committee have received of Mr. J. Knoop, of Troy, three different sorts of apple grafts as seedlings. No. 1, was accompanied with fruit, which on examination proves to be identical with the Detroit Apple. No. 2, the Cannon Apple, he observes, ripens in September; size, three and a-half inches in diameter, by two and three-fourth inches deep; color, dark red, rich; flesh, white, and crisp. The grafts were brought from Kentucky some years since. No. 3, is the Theny Red Streak, a seedling, received in this county from seed brought from North Carolina some fifty years since by Mr. Thems. Size, three inches diameter, by three inches high; nearly round; pale green, with dark red stripes; flesh, yellow; very rich, and a little inclined to sour; very much esteemed as a winter apple.

Your Committee have also received a specimen of a seedling apple, from G. Luckey, of some merit as a good keeper; it is, however, deficient in flavor. This apple originated on his farm in Mill Creek township, Hamilton county; is above the medium size, flat at the base, gradually tapering to the blossom. Stem small, planted in a deep cavity; skin pale yellow, with a blush next the sun; flesh, white; slightly acid, astringent, and rather coarse. He has named it Fairmount Pine Apple.

Also, received specimens of a seedling apple from Mr. Ferris, of Montgomery, with the promise of grafts, under the name of Reeler's seedling, which originated in that neighborhood. The fruit is small, regular in shape, flat at both ends; stem small and short; blossom sunk; color, dull red streaked, on a yellow ground; flesh, white, hard, crisp, juicy; defective in flavor. Nothing to recommend it but its keeping property.

Your Committee would recommend to the Society the importance of furnishing them with all the facts within their reach, connected with the fruits submitted to them, so that they may have some data for their guide in determining their identity; it is utterly impossible to come to any definite conclusion without it.

In conclusion, the Committee would direct the attention of the Society to the pernicious practice of adding to the original names of fruits, although it may not have been rightly named. This is one of the most fruitful sources of derangement; sometimes the addition or leaving out a single letter will so change the name that it leads to the greatest embarrassment and vexations. If the above views are correct, the Society will see the importance of aiding them in carrying out the object for which they were appointed.

Signed, A. H. ERNST, W. SMITH, M. FLAGG, I. SAYERS, } *Committee.*

April 15, 1843.

A large number of apples were brought forward, for the inspection of the members, by various persons, and they were examined and commented on, as to form and general appearance, by those present, and finally referred to the Committee on Synonymes and Characters of fruits.

The Society then proceeded to ballot for members, when the following persons were declared resident members:—

G. Taylor,	J. Creny,
C. Hartshorne,	S. W. Pomeroy,
G. W. Kenner,	S. Medary, *Columbus*,
A. Shawk,	A. C. Medary, *Batavia*
W. M. Davis, *Boone Co., Ky.*	*Ohio*,
	G. Knop, *Troy, O.*
G. Milne,	G. H. Bates,
G. Luckey	J. Bruce.

The following corresponding members were proposed:—

Rev. Mr. Wakefield, *near Mt. Pleasant, Westmorland Co. Pa.*
Charles Miner, *Clarksville, Tenn.*
D. Thomas, *Aurora, N. Y.*
Alexander Thompson, *Chambersburg, Pa.*
Bela Latham, *Columbus, O.*
I. W. Vancleve, *Dayton, O.*
Rev. Mr. Barnes, "
Hon. E. Lane, *Norwalk, O.*
Hon. R. Wood, *Cleveland, O.*

The seeds of Tobacco, Wheat, Laburnam, and Virgilia Lutea, were then distributed among the members.

After which, adjourned to meet at same time and place on Saturday, April 29th.

I. G. ANTHONY, *Rec. Sec.*

Hamilton County Agricultural Society.

The Executive Committee of the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, met at Carthage, on Saturday, the 17th June, at 2 o'clock, P. M., agreeable to a call of the President.

E. W. Cunningham, President of the Society, took the chair. A quorum present.

The President stated, the object of the meeting was to make the necessary arrangements for the Annual Fair of the Society.

On motion of Joseph Cooper, it was

Resolved, To hold the Annual Fair of said Society at Carthage, on the 28th and 29th days of September next.

The following gentlemen were appointed judges of the different stocks and articles for which premiums will be offered:—

Judges on Horses.

Aaron Schenck,	Near Hamilton, B. C.
Daniel Riley,	Cincinnati.
Jeremiah Steelman,	Near Mt. Pleasant.
George Craine,	Cincinnati.
E. B. Reeder,	Millcreek township.

Judges on Cattle.

Nathan Graham,	Lebanon, W. C.
Samuel Beresford,	Cincinnati.
Clark Bates,	Near Cincinnati.
George Smith,	Millcreek township.
Presley Kemper,	Near Cincinnati.

Judges on Hogs.

Anthony Hilts, J.	Springdale.
Zebulon Strong,	Mt. Pleasant.
George Smith,	Pleasant Hill.
Benj. Bunnell,	Near Carthage.
Lewis Morse,	Springfield.

Judges on Sheep.

William Carey,	Mt. Pleasant.
George Luckey,	Near Cincinnati
Luke Foster,	Springfield township.
Geo. P. Torrence,	Near Cincinnati.
Wm. A. Graham,	Springfield township.

Judges on Agricultural Implements, &c. &c.

Samuel Vail,	Sycamore township.
John M. Cochran,	Springfield township.
Abraham Ruffner,	Millcreek township.
H. L. Ross,	Cincinnati.
John Ross,	Near Carthage.

Judges on Grain.

Samuel Wilson,	Sycamore township.
Joseph Ross,	Near Springdale.
Isaac Bates,	Millcreek township.
Amos Clevenger,	Springfield township.
Stephen Whetlock,	Lockland.

Judges on Butter and Cheese.

John Noble,	Cincinnati.
Alexander Mayhew,	Springfield township.
Wm. E. Marsh,	Cincinnati.
Philander Allen,	Springfield township.
Jesse Cunningham,	Sycamore township.

Judges on Domestic Manufactures.

John Justice,	Cincinnati.
Charles Cheeney,	Mt. Pleasant.
Wm. Smith,	Cincinnati.
S. F. Leadman,	Springdale.
Daniel Brown,	Near Carthage.

Judges on Silks and Cocoons.

J. J. Burteau,	Mt. Pleasant.
G. Luckey,	Near Cincinnati.
J. Justice,	Cincinnati.
S. F. Leadman,	Springdale.
Edward Shroeder,	Cincinnati.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Horses.

Best thorough bred stallion,	Silver cup.
Best draught horse, stallion,	"
Best brood mare,	"
Best 3 year old horse colt,	Medal.
Best 2 year old "	"
Best yearling colt,	"
Best sucking colt,	"
Best pair carriage horses,	"
Best saddle horses,	"

Cattle.

Best aged bull,	Silver cup.
Best 3 year old bull,	Medal.
Best 2 year old bull,	"
Best sucking bull calf,	"
Best aged cow,	Silver cup.
Best 2 year old heifer,	Medal.
Best yearling heifer,	"
Best sucking heifer calf,	"
Best fat steer,	"

Hogs.

Best boar over 12 months old,	Medal.
Best boar between 6 and 12,	"
Best boar under 6 months old,	"
Best sow over 12 months old,	"
Best sow between 6 and 12	"
Best sow under 6 months old,	"
Best fat hog,	"

Sheep.

Best buck over 12 months old,	Medal.
Best buck lamb,	"
Best ewe over 12 months old,	"
Best ewe lamb,	"

Agricultural Implements, &c. &c.

Best two horse wagon,	Medal.
Best plough,	"
Best thrashing machine,	"
Best wind mill,	"
Best hay rake,	"
Best saddle, bridle, and martingales,	"
Best set of harness,	"

Grain.

Best bushel of wheat,	Meda..
Best bushel of rye,	"
Best bushel of barley,	"
Best bushel of oats,	"

Butter and Cheese.

Best 5 lbs. of butter,	Set silver spoons.
2d best 5 lbs. of butter,	Cream spoon.
Best cheese, any size,	Medal.

Domestic Manufactures.

Best 10 yards home-made cloth,	Medal.
Best 10 yards Jeans,	"
Best 10 yards home-made flannel,	"
Best quilt,	"
Best pair stockings and socks,	"

Silk.

Best bushel of cocoons,	Medal.
Best pound of organzine,	"
Best pound sewing silk,	"

Ploughing.

Ploughing one-quarter of an acre, in the shortest time and best style, Medal.

For the second best of every article exhibited, there will be a certificate awarded.

From the American Agriculturist.

Sheep Husbandry.

In my last communication, which appeared in your April number, I enquired where is the district of country, within the limits of the United States, naturally best adapted for profitable wool growing? Though my inquiry has not, so far as I have observed, been publicly answered, yet from various private sources of information, I have become satisfied that the best and most profitable sheep districts will be found, *not* in the old northern states, (which have heretofore produced most of our fine wool,) but in the western and southwestern portions of the United States, and in the upper or *hilly* districts of the *southern* states, where, with any thing like decent care and management, sheep cannot fail to thrive and do well; and, by furnishing in their wool a new, extensive, and valuable article of *export*, will become a source of great income, and will ultimately enhance materially the *value of the land* throughout those districts of country. As bearing upon this subject, I am permitted to extract a few passages from a recent letter of an intelligent gentleman, who is himself an extensive wool-grower in the state of New York. He has traveled extensively in the far west, and speaks from personal examination and actual knowledge. He says,

"There is no doubt of the great capabilities of Illinois, and other new states, for producing fine wool. It is not now a subject of conjecture, but is well ascertained and certain. That is the region whence our manufacturers are to derive their great supplies of wool with which to drive foreign competition from our shores, and to carry the war into *foreign* markets. Not only in price of *wool*, but in other products, are the farmers of the *old* states to be brought to the standard of the *new*, and we in the old states can only sustain ourselves by the aids of science, and by *exact economy* and *system* in our husbandry. At the west, theirs will be the advantage of easy and cheap production; while ours must consist mainly in proximity to market. We have, for instance, an advantage over Illinois of nearly or quite two cents per pound, in the transportation of our wool to market, in itself no inconsiderable item; besides labor and capital are both always dearer in the new portions of country than in the old. We shall need all the aid of such circumstances to enable us to sustain the competition; and withal we may make up our minds to live under low prices, for we may perhaps never see, under any circumstances, a return to the high prices of a few years since, though I trust we shall recover somewhat in our prosperity, and enjoy a stable and permanent market."

It is now a well ascertained fact, that wool, grown in the southwestern part of Pennsylvania, and in the northwestern portion of Virginia, and southern part of Ohio, is of a softer and more desirable quality than such as is now usually produced in the state of Vermont; the latter having a very undesirable *harshness*, and is also often highly objectionable on account of its weather beaten character, evinced by the extensive prevalence of the "*dead-end*," as it is called, especially among the finer classes of their wool. From these objectionable peculiarities, the fine wool of the region of country first named, is, in some good degree, free—so much so that an extensive wool dealer from one of the eastern cities, who is now purchasing, informs me that he is paying a higher price for it by five cents per pound, or say twenty per cent., than for the Vermont wool. That these same advantageous peculiarities also belong to the merino wool produced on the *prairies of the West*, especially when the sheep are well sheltered by sheds from the drenching and beating of the cold rains and storms of winter, I have the assurance of a distinguished and extensive eastern manufacturer. You and your readers will, I think, agree with me that these are very ineteresting facts.

But let us now, without further delay,

turn to my proposed topic, i. e., "the *best and most profitable kind of sheep.*" It is, to do it justice, a wide and important subject, deserving and requiring much and careful consideration, which it will well repay. Presuming that your readers would not wish the question adjudged and settled summarily by the mere "*ipse dixit*" of any one, I do not see that we can well do less or better, than to glance first at the *different kinds* of sheep which are now or have been in the United States, and examine in course the merits of the leading sorts. In doing this, let us, in the first place, look at the *native* sheep, so called, as they existed in the country some thirty-five or forty years ago, prior to the extensive introduction from Europe of the Spanish Merino blood. Of those sheep called *native* I once had a flock, of which I yet retain a very distinct recollection, extending even to the individual countenances of each sheep, which I can recall at this day with all the distinctness of yesterday, though it is now about thirty years since.

The native sheep, especially in the northern states, were generally understood to have been, for the most part, of *English* origin, brought over at an early period by the emigrants or settlers from that country. They, however, like the horned cattle of this country, called "*native*," and of similar origin, did not appear to be of any particular breed, and did not possess the distinguishing peculiarities of any of the English breeds of sheep known at the present day.

Indeed, I suppose it may admit of question, whether, at the period of the settlement of the English North American colonies, *breed* was strictly attended to, and as strongly and distinctly marked as it has been of late years, with the sheep and other domestic animals of England. It can hardly be supposed that the *sheep*, any more than the horned cattle brought over to this country by the settlers, were all of a strictly homogeneous character; but they were doubtless of the particular race or breed which was most esteemed at the places where the colonists formerly resided, or, in some instances, were perhaps such as could be most easily obtained in the vicinity of the ports from which they embarked. The foregoing supposition would naturally give a considerable variety of sorts. Whatever the fact may have been, originally, it may be safely affirmed, that after their arrival in this country, but little or no attention was paid to keeping and breeding the different races of sheep and other domestic animals, distinct from each other, but they were all mingled and bred promiscuously together, thus obliterating, if they had ever existed, (as doubtless was the case to some extent,) the distinctive marks and peculiar form and style of each particular race or variety.

The former sheep of this country, called *native*, were generally, as is well known, of a white color, *very* white, with occasionally a few black or black and white ones among them. Though not distinguished for their early maturity, they usually attained a good fair size, and had become so thoroughly acclimated that they were tolerably hardy. They were often, however, not very kindly to fatten, but their flesh was light colored, and of *excellent* flavor. Their fleeces were usually somewhat open, and but moderate in quantity, and the quality of their wool coarse, especially on the thighs. The ewes were pretty good milkers and nurses; the rams usually had horns of moderate size, but not unfrequently were destitute of horns. As a race, they were not, as a general thing, very docile, and were often addicted to wandering, unruly habits. They are now rare, though, to a small extent, they perhaps still exist *pure* in some remote parts of the country. I have myself recently seen them of undoubted purity of blood, in portions of the mountain region of Maryland. Notwithstanding the capital quality of their *mutton*, the loss of the old native breed of sheep is not to be regretted. In the northern states, generally, they were run out and superseded by crosses of the Merino; giving a far better and more desirable sort, as regards both *quality* and *quantity* of wool, with far more docility and quietness, greatly increased *hardiness*, and but little if any deterioration in the size and excellent quality of their mutton.

Some forty years ago, there was in this country another kind of sheep—a very peculiar and distinct breed they were too, and on the whole a pretty good sort, and in their day held by many persons in high estimation. I will here briefly describe them.—They were known by the name of the *Otter* breed. I owned some of this kind many years since: they were distinguished by their short legs, and heavy, good-formed bodies, with black or dark-colored faces and legs. Their *fore* legs were particularly short, and so shaped and set on as to give the sheep when in motion, especially when running, a somewhat *in*-kneed and awkward appearance. They are said to have been an *accidental* variety,

obtained or originated in this country in the following manner:—It was alleged that a farmer somewhere in Rhode Island had a ewe which produced him twin lambs, one of each sex, with the above described peculiarities. Struck with their odd appearance, the farmer, with that love of the *singular* in domestic animals which is said to prevail among the farmers of the northern and eastern portion of this country, saved them from the butcher's knife, raised them, and when arrived at maturity, *bred them together*, and thus fixed and multiplied this peculiar variety of sheep. They were objected to by some few persons, on the ground that the extreme shortness of their legs disqualified them for getting through the deep snows of northern winters without great inconvenience and suffering. The late Chancellor Livingston was of the number who so objected. That distinguished man, in his Essay on Sheep, with more philanthropy than good sense, as it always seemed to me, expressed the opinion, that to perpetuate the Otter breed of sheep would, for the reason above named, be a sin against humanity. I never observed, however, that my sheep of that breed had any difficulty in getting about very comfortably at all seasons of the year, nor did I ever notice but that they enjoyed themselves in all respects quite as well as any of the long-legged varieties of sheep.

One especial excellence was possessed by all the sheep of the old Otter breed, for which they were doubtless indebted primarily to their *short legs*. It was this—they would never climb or run over stone walls; and while their cotemporaries, the old native sheep, were apt to be very unruly as regards fences, the Otter breed were not at all so, but just the reverse—the most quiet and docile race of sheep that I ever saw. As regards walls and fences, their successors the Merinos are about equally good, for among my Merinos I never knew an unruly sheep, unless with a cross of native or other blood, or educated to bad habits by the evil example of the natives or other low-bred sheep. As might have been expected from their quiet disposition, the Otter breed had more of a tendency to fatten than the old native sheep, while the quality of their mutton was equally good, their fleeces somewhat closer, and their wool not quite so coarse; but still it was a wiry, harsh, dry wool—very much like the English South Down wool of the present day.

It did very well at that period for the domestic uses of the farmers' families, and also answered for making flannel or cloth, which, when passed through the fulling mill, well dyed, and finished at the clothier's, was at that time considered quite decent, and even handsome, but which the taste of the present day rejects as being coarse, and especially as being destitute of the *softness* of touch or feeling that is peculiar to the merino wool in all its varieties, and which seems strictly confined to that race of sheep, unless it may have been borrowed or transmitted in some degree to others, by crosses of that blood. As to the story of the *origin* of the Otter breed of sheep, I do not vouch for its authenticity, but give it as I received it. In whatever way they originated, I am well satisfied that their peculiarities were not very recent; but that they had somehow acquired great fixedness of character, or, in other words, *strength of blood*. This was evinced by their close *uniformity* of breeding, as well as by the fact, that when bred or crossed with other kinds of sheep, their own peculiarities proved to be not only transmissible, but were found to predominate, and to be strongly impressed on the progeny. On the introduction of the Merinos, the ewes of the Otter breed, like the best of the natives, were crossed with Merino rams, and thus, with the occasional aid of the butcher, the Otter breed of sheep was extinguished. They have probably long ere this totally disappeared from the country. I have met with none of them for many years past, though I have since not unfrequently seen their places occupied with worse sheep than themselves.

We have now arrived at the period when the native and Otter breeds gave place to the Merino, the large and choice importations of which, from Europe, upward of thirty years since, supplied us with the best, hardiest, and *most profitable* breed of sheep which this country or the world ever saw. But this portion of our subject is entitled by its importance to more of our consideration than your space will at this time allow, and it must accordingly be the topic of a future communication.

AMERICUS.

The Peach Tree.

From Mr. Downing's new Catalogue, we select the following "Remarks," which he has attached to his list of peaches. They should receive the attention of every grower of this delicious fruit.—*Alb. Cult.*

"Of late years, owing to the appearance of two diseases in our orchards, the Peach has become comparatively short-lived and unproductive. These diseases are yet scarcely at all understood by the majority of cultivators. We therefore offer the following suggestions, with the knowledge, that if appreciated and carried into practice, this fruit will be found as healthy, fine, and productive, in our gardens now, as at any previous period.

1. The *Yellows* is the greatest malady of the peach. It affects the whole tree, and the seedlings reared from it are also more or less diseased in the same manner.

2. The *Yellows* is a *contagious* disease, spreading from tree to tree gradually, and it may be propagated by grafting or budding from the infected specimens.

3. This malady may be infallibly known by the following characteristics:—a decidedly *yellowish color* in the whole of the leaves of the tree; short and slender branches growing here and there, clothed with small, half-starved, narrow leaves, one-fourth or one-half the usual size; and mottled small fruit of inferior quality ripening before the proper season.

4. A single tree with this disease will, by its contagious influence, gradually destroy a whole orchard of healthy trees. No pruning or mode of treatment hitherto discovered will restore to a healthy state a tree thoroughly diseased with the Yellows.

5. It is absolutely necessary to *destroy all trees having the Yellows*, in order to insure a sound condition in a young plantation yet healthy. In small gardens, where there are diseased trees contiguous, the neighbors must be prevailed upon to enter into the plan; in farms and larger places, it will generally be sufficient to destroy all victims of the Yellows on the premises, as the disease spreads slowly. In trees received from nurseries, there will frequently be found an infected subject, and it should be at once rooted up, and its place supplied by a healthy tree. It is much better to destroy a single tree (though young) at once, than by allowing it to stand in the vain hope of its recovery, to spread disease among all in its neighborhood.

If we direct our attention to this matter, we shall find in almost every neighborhood, a number of sickly and diseased trees, which, although worthless, are allowed still to occupy the ground. Very frequently an old and favorite tree, *now lean and jaundiced*, occupies year after year a corner of the garden, more from the recollection of the fine fruit it once bore, than from any present value. If we desire healthy and thriving peach trees, all these diseased specimens, old or young, must be entirely exterminated. While these are allowed to stand in any garden, disseminating a contagious disease on every side, it is idle to hope for healthy and long-lived trees.

The second enemy to this tree is the *Peach Worm*, or borer. This insect (*Ægeria exitiosa*) deposits its eggs in the soft part of the trunk, just at the surface of the ground. These, on becoming borers or grubs, perforate and consume the bark, and in time girdle and destroy the tree. To maintain an orchard in good health, so far as regards this insect, it is only necessary, every spring, to remove the earth for three or four inches at the base of the tree, and to cut out and destroy with the knife every one of the borers. Their presence is generally indicated by gum just below the surface of the ground, and a little practice will enable a man to go over an orchard of an acre in a day.

The productiveness and longevity of the peach tree will be greatly promoted by shortening or pruning the extremities of the branches of bearing trees, from one to two feet, in July every year. This will keep the tree full of bearing buds and healthy wood."

Sheep Raising.

Repeated enquiries have been made, through several of the agricultural papers, for information upon the best section of this country adapted to the purposes of sheep raising. A late tour which we made from Natchez to Cincinnati overland, with a view to informing ourself of the agricultural resources and improvements through the interior, has satisfied our mind that there is no region in the United States superior to the Cumberland mountains in the south-eastern part of Tennessee, and the neighborhood of the Sequachee Valley, for this purpose. The mountain here is about two thousand feet high, a splendid table land thirty-five miles across; a considerable portion of this land is of very excellent quality, and equal to any necessary farming purposes; and, to use the language of those residing there, "there is not such a place for garden truck in the world." It is well watered, and is finely located for market, being within a few miles of the Tennessee river, with steam navigation to New Orleans on the one side, and a rail road nearly completed to Charleston, South Carolina on the other. The climate is unsurpassed on the globe, being the most temperate of any part of America; and we have no hesitation in saying, that the cultivated grasses would afford pasturage all the year round, to any number of sheep, without the necessity of laying up one ounce of winter provision for their use—not that we should advise this practice, but we merely state the fact.

We have thrown these hasty remarks together for the purpose of answering the many queries that have been and are being put on this subject, and advise those engaged in, or about to be engaged in sheep raising, to examine this region of country, which, in our estimation, is better suited to this purpose than any we have traveled over. ED.

We were presented some days since with a few very fine strawberries, by Mr. Mottier, for which we tender him our thanks. Mr. M., as a strawberry grower, is well known in this region, and we presume no man in this section

of country has made more successful efforts to the cultivation and improvement of this fruit than himself. We were so much struck with the beauty of several amongst those we had, that we could not resist making a drawing of one of them, a rough sketch of which we give below.

The Rabbit Fancier.

We have received from the publisher a neat and very useful work, with the above title, on breeding of rabbits, their general habits, &c. &c. This is a subject not much studied, but one that we can speak of from experience, as being exceedingly profitable and well worthy attention. ED.

We extract the following from a letter which we received some short time since, from Messrs. Wheeler & Ensign, dated Freeport, Stephenson Co., Illinois:—"The past winter has been so severe in northern Illinois, that whole orchards and nurseries have been destroyed." We were aware that the weather had been extremely severe, but had no idea its effects had been so serious. ED

New York Central Farmer.—We have the seventh number of the second volume of this useful and well conducted paper on our table. One of the Editors, Mr. C. N. Bement, is well known as a breeder of Berkshires, Southdowns, &c. The number is full of interesting matter, and well worthy the support of the agricultural public. It is published at Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., at the low price of *fifty cents* per year.

Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture—of which we are in the regular receipt. To our patrons and friends, especially those engaged in horticultural pursuits, we cannot too strongly recommend this periodical. Its pages are devoted exclusively to the science of horticulture, in the cause of which it stands pre-eminent in this country.

We have also the twelfth number of the Farmer's Cabinet, completing the seventh volume. We consider this one of the neatest and best got up of the agricultural papers. Its form is particularly advantageous for binding, and it is edited and conducted with great spirit and talent. This is the time to renew subscriptions, and we call the attention of our farmers to the fact. It is published at Philadelphia by Josiah Fatum, price $1 per annum.

ED.

Work for the Month.

Many seeds will be now ripening, and every farmer or gardener ought not only to cultivate but improve, by selection and care, all seeds for his own use.

Though this is not the time to provide against difficulty, plants, the varieties of which are intended for seeds, should be planted at such distances from each other that the pollen of their flowers cannot intermix. Herbs, too, should be saved, as they are wanted more or less in every family. In the

FLOWER DEPARTMENT,

Geraniums should now be attended to; and, where plants are wanted to be multiplied, the old ones should be cut down, and cuttings put in to make new ones. Roses may be increased, the tender kinds by layers, budding, and cuttings. Pinks and Carnations may be layered this month. Dahlias must be attended to. Green-house plants may now be propagated, placing the cuttings in pots in a shady border.

FRUIT TREES

Should be now gone over and pruned, in preference to letting them remain till autumn, leaving only such shoots as are wanted to form new wood. Budding Plum and Cherry trees may be now carried on. Grapes will be now swelling finely; the berries should be thinned, and the vines supplied with plenty of moisture. Strawberries to form new beds may be now set out.

ON THE FARM,

Harvesting is at this time the most important labor; but, in a country extending through such a range of latitude as America, harvesting wheat will last from June to September. The time of harvesting grain is of course much influenced by the seasons and the time of sowing. Keep down the weeds in Corn—upon no account suffer any to go to seed. In point of fact, allow nothing to go to seed that you do not wish to cultivate.

CINCINNATI PRODUCE AND MARKET.

Provisions.

Beef—Mess, per [illegible] $5.50 to 7.00
Prime [illegible] 4.00 to 5.00
[illegible] 6.00 to 7.00
[illegible]
Bacon—[illegible] per lb 4
[illegible] 24
Shoulders 3 4
Hams 7 to 8
—Canvassed 8½
—Sugar C[illegible] 7½ to 8
—Plain 7½ to 8
Pork—Clear, per bbl 10 [illegible]
Mess 9 to 9½
Prime 7
Rumps [illegible] 6 to 6 00
Lard, Prime Leaf, per [illegible] 6 to 6½
No. [illegible]
Butter—In bbls or kegs [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] fresh [illegible] to 12
Cheese—W. R. [illegible] to 6½
[illegible]

Flour—by Canal, per bbl 3.12 to 3.25
Country Mills 3.25
Corn Meal, per bush 37

Live Stock.

Cattle [illegible] 3
Sheep, shorn [illegible] to 3.25
Cows and Calves [illegible] 16

Groceries.

Coffee—Havana, per lb [illegible] to 9
Rio [illegible] to 9½
St. Domingo [illegible] to 8
Java [illegible] to [illegible]
Pimento [illegible] 11
Cloves [illegible] 15
Pepper, per lb [illegible] 10
Nutmegs [illegible] 1.25
Cinnamon [illegible]
Cloves [illegible]
Rice [illegible] 4
Tea—Gunpowder [illegible] 60
Imperial [illegible] 60
Young Hyson [illegible] to 70
Pouchong [illegible] 60
Sugar—New Orleans, per lb 6½ to 6¾
Havana, white 11 to 12
Loaf [illegible] 11 to 14
Molasses—New Orleans, per gal [illegible]
Sugar House 30 to 35
[illegible]

Grain.

Wheat, per bush [illegible] 65
Corn, in the ear [illegible] to 28
Barley [illegible] 20 to 25
Oats [illegible] 15 to 18
Rye [illegible] 32 to 37

Fruit.

Apples—Dried [illegible] 20
Green [illegible]
Cranberries [illegible] none
Peaches, Dried [illegible] 62½ to 87½
Raisins—M. R. [illegible] 2.50
Currants, Zante [illegible] 10 to 12
Seeds.
Clover, per bush [illegible] 3.50 to 3.75
Timothy [illegible] 1.25 to 1.50
Hemp [illegible] 50 to 75
Flax [illegible] 75
Mustard, American [illegible] 1.75 to 2.00
Salt.
Kanawha, in bbls, per [illegible] 20 to 23
[illegible] 20 to 23
[illegible] 27 to 30
Onondaga [illegible] 25 to 30
New York [illegible] 35 to 37
Turks Island [illegible] 36
Liverpool, Ground, per sack [illegible] 1.80 to 2.25
[illegible] 1.25 to 1.62
Saltpetre, refined per lb [illegible] 8
[illegible] refined [illegible] 12½

[illegible] AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscribers having purchased the right [illegible] so much the popularity of this article, [illegible] now manufacturing one [illegible] at No. [illegible] Main Street.

For boiling, or steaming food of any kind for stock, [illegible] for any purpose whatever, when a kettle is used on a farm, it is the best article that has ever been introduced. It is used in the United States, and has given general satisfaction. It is so constructed that the furnace and kettle (both being cast iron) are put together [illegible] be [illegible] any distance without [illegible] injuring it; and by having two [illegible] of pipe to fit, can be used on any part of the farm [illegible]. Farmers are invited to call and examine [illegible], and satisfy themselves as to its utility [illegible] economy.

We are now making two sizes—barrel and half barrel.

W. [illegible] RPSON,
[illegible] and 27 [illegible] St., Cincinnati.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME

OF THE

WESTERN FARMER & GARDENER,

AND

HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE.

A monthly periodical, published at Cincinnati; devoted exclusively to Western Agricultural and Horticultural improvement.

CHARLES FOSTER, Editor.

R. P. BROOKS, Publisher.

In sending forth the proposals for our fourth volume, and soliciting the continued patronage of our subscribers, we beg to assure them, that our endeavors will be unremitted to give our pages increased interest, and that the subjects embraced will be so diversified as to be adapted to the pursuits of every one engaged in the various branches of agricultural and horticultural industry.

We propose to notice every useful invention, and, when it can be done to the advantage of our readers, to delineate the same by engravings. Household affairs, the breeding, rearing, and feeding domestic animals; in a word, the whole economy of the farm will be discussed to the best of our judgment. We also intend giving in each number a brief view of the state of the market, and particularly the prices of all the important articles that the agricultural community have to buy or sell.

The horticultural department of our work, we anticipate, will be found one of peculiar interest, embracing as it will a record of the proceedings of the Horticultural Society recently established in our city, the character and importance of which needs no observation from us—it is sufficient to state the fact.

We would further remark, that the Western Farmer and Gardener, and Horticultural Magazine, is *the only agricultural paper in America* EMBELLISHED WITH COPPEPLATE ENGRAVINGS.

☞ *Terms*, one dollar per year, always in advance.

Agreeable to the wishes of numbers of our subscribers, we have concluded to publish a colored edition of our work, as far as our botanical illustrations are concerned; the subscription price for which will be two dollars per year.

A commission of twenty per cent. will be allowed to agents who procure twenty-five subscribers, and twenty-five per cent. to those who obtain one hundred or more.

☞ The back volumes can be furnished to new subscribers.

All letters must be post paid, and addressed to the Publisher, except such as are designed for insertion in the work, which should be addressed to the Editor.

The Post Master General states, that letters to the publishers of periodicals containing money to pay subscriptions for the same, may be sent free of postage; and any Post Master will frank such letters.